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SENATOR MATZKE: But I can't furnish any information.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...would establish that this court will not be bound by it because, despite similar languages in other states, they looked at the language of our statute itself, in the Reynolds case.

SENATOR MATZKE: That's correct.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So, for my purposes in this question, the Nebraska Supreme Court has not ruled on this and it could not have because it has not become a part of our law yet. But when it becomes a part of the law, if it does, then the court is going to look at it and see if there is sufficient precision. We have dealt with the first part of the sentence in dealing with the officer, and performing, lawfully, his or her duties as an officer. Now we go to the other part of the equation: What exists from the standpoint of the perpetrator? There are two elements there. What the perpetrator knew, what the perpetrator did not know but should have known, and we're dealing with the "should have known".

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Time.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Have I spoken three times on this one?

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Senator Chambers, this was your opening on your amendment.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Oh, that's right. Okay.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: So, no, Senator, you have not. Senator Matzke, you're next.

SENATOR MATZKE: Madam President and members of the Legislature, we've gotten a little bit far of field from what is before us, and what it before us is Senator Chambers' amendment to his own amendment. What we will be voting on is his amendment to strike the words "existing at the time and place that the murder was committed". And as Senator Chambers has informed the body at the beginning of his last explanation was that this is really